United Nations E/CN.7/2015/L.12/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
12 March 2015

Original: English

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Vienna, 9-17 March 2015
Agenda item 6
**Implementation of the international drug control treaties**

**Australia, Brazil, China, Mexico and Turkey: revised draft resolution**

## Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* article 31 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and article 12 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2] which require the issuance of import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Recalling also* its resolution 55/6 of 16 March 2012, in which the Commission encouraged Member States to provide financial and political support for the development, maintenance and administration of an international electronic import and export authorization system for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to undertake the development and maintenance of the system and invited the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to administer the system during the development phase in that biennium,

*Recalling further* its resolution 56/7 of 15 March 2013, in which it encouraged Member States to promote and facilitate the use of the system for the exchange of import and export authorizations and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to provide training to competent national authorities on the use of the system,

*Reaffirming* that the system will facilitate the real-time exchange of import and export authorizations between importing and exporting countries in a safe and

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

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secure environment and assist competent national authorities in managing the increasing workload of processing import and export authorizations,

*Aware* of the fact that the further development of such an authorization system would rely on voluntary contributions from Member States,

*Acknowledging* the political, financial and technical support provided by some Member States for the development and pilot testing of the system,

1. *Welcomes* the launch of the international electronic import and export authorization system for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control during the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. *Invites* Member States to continue to provide voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the maintenance of the international electronic import and export authorization system;

3. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to continue administering and monitoring the system, in line with its mandate, and encourages Member States to provide the fullest possible financial support to enable it to do so;

4. *Urges* Member States to promote and facilitate the fullest possible use of the system as a basis for the further strengthening of the international drug control system, including through the International Narcotics Control Board;

5. *Also urges* Member States to communicate to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board any feedback or suggestions they may have with regard to the further enhancement of the system;

6. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, in full and close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide training to competent national authorities on the operation of the system and on the relevant provisions of the international drug control conventions and the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs relating to the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations E/CN.7/2015/L.13/Rev.1

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Distr.: Limited
16 March 2015

Original: English

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Vienna, 9-17 March 2015
Agenda item 6
**Implementation of the international drug control treaties**

**Australia, Colombia, Germany, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution**

## Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* that new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, continue to pose risks to public health and safety,

*Noting* the value of reporting and sharing information on internationally controlled substances, but concerned that there are still knowledge gaps with respect to these substances, and also concerned that these gaps are even more significant with respect to new psychoactive substances,

*Acknowledging* the dynamic and fast-paced nature of the market for new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine,

*Deeply concerned* about the increased purity and availability of methamphetamine, as indicated in some national and regional reports, and the continuing use of and trade in new psychoactive substances that pose risks similar to those of internationally controlled drugs,

*Concerned* about the potential opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to exploit the demand for these substances,

*Noting* that a number of new psychoactive substances that have already been identified as posing serious risks to public health are subject to national control, including temporary provisional control measures, within certain Member States,



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*Noting also* that the identification and control of new psychoactive substances can be accompanied by challenges for health and law enforcement authorities,

*Recalling* its resolution 43/10 of 15 March 2000, on the promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants,

*Recalling also* its resolution 48/1 of 11 March 2005, on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions,

*Recalling further* its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012, on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

*Recalling* its resolution 56/4 of 15 March 2013, on enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances,

*Recalling also* its resolution 57/9 of 21 March 2014, on enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances,

*Recalling further* the functions mandated to the World Health Organization under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2]

*Acknowledging* the ongoing success of the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board in improving understanding of the synthetic drug problem through measures that include the monitoring of, inter alia, the manufacture and use, as well as of the trading or trafficking of, respectively, new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and noting the progress in implementation of that approach,

*Acknowledging also* the value of the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the ongoing success of Project Ion of the International Narcotics Control Board, in improving understanding of the problem of new psychoactive substances,

1. *Encourages* Member States to continue to monitor trends in the composition, production and distribution, including sales through the Internet, of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, as well as patterns of use and adverse consequences of those substances within their own national borders;

2. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant organizations to continue to share information and expertise in relation to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, through appropriate bilateral and multilateral channels, in particular with regard to patterns of use, forensic data and regulation, as

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

well as risks to public health and safety, including evidence of acute toxicity of and dependence on new psychoactive substances;

3. *Encourages* Member States, based on the information on patterns of use and risks to the public, to continue to adopt appropriate measures aimed at reducing supply of and demand for new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, in accordance with national legislation;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to develop prevention and treatment models that are relevant to the health and psychological problems associated with new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and to share those models through appropriate bilateral and multilateral channels;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to continue and enhance the monitoring of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, by improving research, analysis and forensic capability, and to share that information, as appropriate, with other Member States and relevant organizations;

6. *Encourages* Member States, in the context of a comprehensive and balanced approach to addressing the world drug problem, to continue to consider a wide variety of legislative, regulatory and administrative measures to tackle the emergence of new psychoactive substances, which may include temporary control measures, laws on controlled substance analogues and actions in the area of public health, including those relating to pharmaceutical products, consumer protection and hazardous substances;

7. *Urges* Member States, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, to further cooperate, in accordance with national law, in judicial and law enforcement activities to tackle the manufacture and distribution of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work with the World Health Organization, pursuant to article 3 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and article 2 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2] towards continuing the regular provision of scheduling recommendations to the Commission;

9. *Invites* the World Health Organization, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international and regional organizations, to prioritize the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances, as informed by the joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and World Health Organization expert consultation on new psychoactive substances held in Vienna from 9 to 11 December 2014;

10. *Also invites* the World Health Organization to provide regular and timely recommendations for the scheduling of new psychoactive substances by continuing to explore the potential of assessing structurally related substances and substances with similar harm and dependence potential, enhance data collection tools and contribute to the development of rapid assessment strategies based on all available sources of information, such as data on severe adverse events, for example, from

forensic and emergency medicine sources, analysis of web-based data on trends in sales and site visits, seizures of suspected controlled substances and other information from law enforcement organizations;

11. *Further invites* the World Health Organization to present its scheduling recommendations to the Commission at its annual reconvened session in order to help Member States prepare for forthcoming scheduling decisions at the following regular session of the Commission;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to enhance the collection of information on new psychoactive substances, in particular through existing mechanisms such as the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and the Project Ion Incident Communication System;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to share that information, where appropriate, with relevant international and regional organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and the World Customs Organization;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.